

The American Observer

A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends. — James Monroe

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DECEMBER 15, 1941

New Farm Plans Designed for Crisis

Farmers Being Told This Month How They Can Cooperate in Meeting War Problems

AMPLE FOOD SUPPLY ASSURED

But Farmers Asked to Boost Production of Many Items Needed by Nations We Are Helping

A few days ago, officials of the Department of Agriculture laid down the goals for American agriculture for next year. In many respects, these goals represent an all-time high in production. In some cases, the peaks of 1941 will be surpassed by as much as 25 per cent. This is especially true of truck garden products—vegetables such as peas and beans and tomatoes. Meat and dairy articles will be produced in quantities ranging from 10 to 12 per cent above the 1941 levels, already a record.

Last week, the Department of Agriculture revealed that the 1942 requirements for certain products would be at least: 44,000,000 cases of canned tomatoes; 42,000,000 cases of canned peas; 25,000,000 cases of snap beans; 25,000,000 cases of canned corn. Previously the American farmers had been asked to produce 125 billion pounds of milk next year—an increase of 11 per cent over this year's all-time record; 52,000,000 head of hogs—an increase of 12 per cent. A 10 per cent increase in poultry and egg production is also asked. A similar increase is contemplated in beef and veal.

1942 Farm Program

Before the end of this month, all the steps necessary to put this program into effect will have been taken. For the last several weeks officials of the Department of Agriculture, from Secretary of Agriculture Wickard down, have been meeting with farm groups, explaining the new farm program and seeking their cooperation.

Beneath the surface of this new farm program are changes of almost revolutionary importance. A great shift in farm production is being made. The principal emphasis is now being placed upon foods of various kinds. More food and less cotton and wheat is the objective. The American farmer is being asked to make this adjustment.

The reasons for the new agricultural program are readily apparent. The American farmer is being asked to play his part in the defense program and that part is of the utmost importance. A concerted drive is being made to improve the health standards of the American people as a part of the defense program. One of the most important items in a health program is proper diet. It is an appalling fact that the American people are not eating the foods essential to good health. They lack

(Concluded on page 7)



Long shall it wave

H. A. E.

The Flag and What It Stands For

(From an editorial in the New York Times)

What is the love of country for which our flag stands?

Maybe it begins with love of the land itself.

It is the fog rolling in with the tide at Eastport, or through the Golden Gate and among the towers of San Francisco.

It is the sun coming up behind the White Mountains, throwing a shining glory on Lake Champlain.

It is the storied Mississippi rolling swift and muddy past St. Louis, rolling past Cairo, pouring down past the levees of New Orleans.

It is lazy noontide in the pines of Caroline, it is a sea of wheat rippling in western Kansas, it is the Grand Canyon and a little stream coming down out of a New England ridge, in which are trout.

It is men at work.

It is the storm-tossed fishermen coming into Gloucester and Provincetown and Astoria.

It is the farmer riding his great machine in the dust of harvest, the lineman mending the broken wire, the miner drilling for the blast.

The trucks rumbling through the night, the locomotive engineer bringing in his train on time, the pilot in the clouds,

It is the clerk in the office, the housewife doing dishes and sending the children off to school.

It is the teacher, doctor, and parson tending and helping, body and soul, for small reward.

It is small things remembered, the little corners of the land, the houses, the people that each one loves.

We love our country because there was a little tree on a hill, and grass thereon, and a sweet valley below;

Because the hurdy-gurdy men came along on a sunny morning in a city street; Because a beach or a farm or a lane or a house that might not seem much to others was once, for each of us, made magic.

It is a great multitude of people on pilgrimage, common and ordinary people, charged with the usual human failings, yet filled with such a hope as never caught the imaginations and the hearts of any nation on earth before.

The hope of liberty.

The hope of justice.

The hope of a land in which a man can stand straight, without fear and without rancor.

The land and the people and the flag—

The land a continent, the people of every race, the flag a symbol of what humanity may aspire to when the wars are over, and the barriers are down;

To these each generation must be dedicated and consecrated anew,

To defend with life itself, if need be, but, above all, in friendliness, in hope, and in courage.

United Nation Wars Against Jap Forces

American People Enter War With Unflinching Determination to Overcome Enemy

DENOUNCE FOES' TREACHERY

Everyone Must Be Prepared for Great Sacrifices to Bring Absolute Victory for Democracy

The scene in the halls of Congress on December 8 was solemn yet inspiring; solemn because the President of the United States asked for and received a declaration that this nation was at war; inspiring because of the great demonstration of solidarity and unity in an hour of crisis. Interventionists and noninterventionists stood together in unflinching determination to fight and win against a treacherous foe; to fight for victory, honor, democracy, and the privilege of living in peace and security.

The opening days of this war were unhappy ones because of the fact that the Japanese inflicted heavy losses upon our forces by their surprise attack. It may seem to many that our country has been too patient, too anxious for peace during the long years of negotiation, and that the war found us too unready. We must, however, consider this fact: future historians will look upon the course the United States has followed as a remarkable exhibition of a civilized policy at a time when international law, and civilization itself appeared to be crumbling. If a nation is ever to be at fault, it is a fine thing to be at fault on the side of humanity and decency.

Great Sacrifices

We now face a period not only of patriotic action but of great sacrifice. Every citizen, young and old, is going to have a part to play and it will not be an easy one. Every American must be prepared for such sacrifices as he may be called upon to endure. Among the sacrifices are these:

Industry will be mobilized on a war basis to an extent never before witnessed in this nation. All people must dispense with many unnecessary articles and with some articles they have come to think of as being necessary. The important thing now is to produce war materials as rapidly as they can possibly be produced. Therefore, the manufacture of many other products must wait.

There will be a great mobilization of man power. The Army and Navy must be larger than had been anticipated. Limitations as to where the Army shall be sent must be swept away, for now that we have been attacked by a ruthless enemy, we must meet the enemy on the ground most advantageous to us.

Taxes will continue to increase. The call will go out for the buying of defense bonds in ever greater volume. Industry and labor will be ex-

(Concluded on page 6)



A baling press and an electromagnetic crane, used in Baltimore, compress scrap metal to save shipping space.

The Week in Defense

The following information is based on material furnished by the Office of Government Reports.

Today, December 15, is Bill of Rights Day, by proclamation of President Roosevelt. "Those who have long enjoyed such privileges as we enjoy," the President said, "forget in time that men have died to win them. They come in time to take these rights for granted and to assume their protection is assured. We, however, who have seen these privileges lost in other continents and other countries can now appreciate their meaning to those people who enjoyed them once and now no longer can."

Oil lamps have given way to electric lights on approximately 1,400,000 farms in the past six and a half years, according to the Rural Electrification Administration. Today more than 2,000,000 of the nation's 6,000,000 farms have electricity. The actual percentage, the REA estimates, is 34.9.

Automobile graveyards are being combed for scrap steel to feed defense production. But a more unusual contribution to the campaign for old metal is coming from Washington state. At Tacoma, the suspension bridge which collapsed into the waters of Puget Sound about a year ago is being raised. It will furnish 3,500 tons of scrap steel—enough metal to produce 100 light or medium tanks, 200 four-ton trucks, or 600 16-inch naval shells.

Turkey has been added to the list of nations which are receiving lend-lease aid. The Lend-Lease Administration was ordered to take care of Turkey's needs by President Roosevelt, who found "the defense of Turkey vital to the defense of the United States."

China is threatened with an outbreak of bubonic plague in Hunan province, and the Red Cross is sending medical supplies with which to combat the disease. Among the items shipped by airplane are 1,000,000 sulfathiazole tablets for the treatment of patients and two tons of rat and flea poison with which to eliminate the disease-carriers.

OPM's Christmas greeting is to ask stores and the general public to economize in the use of gift boxes, tissue, and other wrapping materials. The request is a part of the government's

effort to promote the conservation of paper.

Last week's threatened railroad strike, scheduled for December 7, was warded off by a settlement between the rail workers and employers. The agreement, obtained by the President's special fact-finding board, calls for 350,000 railroad operating employees to receive wage increases of 76 cents a day each, and 805,000 non-operating workers to receive raises of 10 cents an hour. The agreement is in force until December 31, 1942.

Maps showing the exact locations of more than 140 shelter cabins in western mountain ranges have been made available to Army and commercial air pilots by the Department of Agriculture. The cabins are maintained by the federal and state governments for the men who make regular surveys of the snowfalls in those regions. Pilots forced down in the Sierras, the Cascades, the Rockies, and other ranges can perhaps make their way to one of these shelters, and escape death from exposure.

Laying anti-tank mines is one of the duties of Army engineers. For practicing this task, they have a new supply of 50,000 "dummy" mines, which are identical in size and shape to the real things. Instead of being filled with explosives, however, the practice mines contain a fluid which produces a dense cloud of smoke when the mines are struck by vehicles of the opposing forces in field maneuvers.

October struck a new low of \$21,430,000 in the payment of unemployment compensation benefits, according to Federal Security Administrator Paul McNutt. Although the amount indicated favorable employment conditions, it was pointed out that an increase in payments is expected. The rise will be due to temporary displacements caused by shifts from non-defense to defense production, labor dispute layoffs, and other situations which will leave workers jobless and entitled to receive unemployment compensation.

Farmers are coming to the end of their best year since 1929. According to the Department of Agriculture, their production, prices, and incomes have been at high levels. The analysis also shows that food production in 1942 will be the largest on record (see article on page 1).

FBI Expands Operations to Meet War Sabotage and Espionage Acts

IMMEDIATELY upon the outbreak of hostilities between Japan and the United States, the Federal Bureau of Investigation announced that it was fully prepared to deal with all attempted sabotage or espionage activities arising out of the war. In cooperation with local police authorities and industrialists, the FBI has been making advance preparations for just such an emergency. It has surveyed hundreds of key factories for the purpose of determining how best to safeguard them against enemy attacks from within.

As a result of the growing crisis of the last few years, the FBI has had to be greatly increased in size; in fact, the number of its employees has more than tripled.

But the war does not offer the complete explanation of the FBI's spectacular growth. The Bureau is also widening the scope of its peacetime operations and is constantly being entrusted with new responsibilities. Local police forces are depending more and more upon this agency's crime-detection laboratories; upon its vast finger-printing and identification files, and upon its many other scientific aids designed to combat crime.

In an interview with the editors of THE AMERICAN OBSERVER last week, the FBI called upon the nation's youth to consider the expanding career opportunities in that organization. The director of the Bureau, J. Edgar Hoover, is looking and planning ahead in the effort to build the FBI on the strongest possible foundations. He and his associates are seeking the most capable young people to be found to carry on this highly important work.

The FBI officials make it clear that one cannot begin his preparation too soon if he is interested in the possibility of making a career in this organization. A person cannot make a bad record in school and in his early life and then obtain a position in the FBI. It thoroughly investigates the entire background of applicants for all types of positions. No stone is left unturned in determining the character, the ability, and all the qualifications of the candidates.

The Bureau has achieved a splendid record for efficiency in its organization. Under the able leadership of J. Edgar Hoover, a staff of competent and well-trained workers has been built up. They have been selected on the basis of loyalty, honesty, and other qualities of character as well as on the basis of intelligence and

education. FBI investigators call upon neighbors and associates of applicants, upon teachers and relatives; in short, they undertake to find out as much as possible about the candidate. Thus, students interested in this work must make a determined effort to make a good record along all these lines.

The most sought-after positions in the Bureau, of course, are those held by the G-Men, or special agents. There are now 2,600 of these agents and they are stationed in divisional offices located in all regions.

In order to become a special agent, one must be a United States citizen and be in sound physical condition. His age cannot be under 23 or over 35. He must acquire training along one of four lines. He must:

- (1) Be graduated from an accredited law school;
- (2) take at least three years of accounting, make a good record while doing so, and then obtain some experience in this field;
- (3) go through four years of academic



J. Edgar Hoover

work in college, acquire a working knowledge of several foreign languages, and obtain an academic degree; (4) work for an academic degree and then go out and get crime-investigating experience with any agency, public or private, engaged in this field.

Only by training himself along one or more of these four lines can a young man become a special agent. After he has done so, he may apply for a position either at the nearest FBI field office or at the main headquarters in Washington. He is then put through a series of tests which reveal whether or not he is qualified for the work.

The salary of a special agent begins at \$3,200, and it can advance to \$5,000. Those agents who become administrators receive still higher incomes.

But it is not only special agents who are employed by the FBI. This organization offers positions and career opportunities to many kinds of workers—messengers, typists and stenographers, clerks, fingerprint specialists, photographers, chemists, laboratory technicians, and others.

In order to acquaint young people with the extensive activities of the FBI, that organization, upon request from a school, will arrange to send a speaker who, with the aid of films, will give a clear picture of its work. If your school is interested, write to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C.



SCIENCE is called into service to help F.B.I. men in their battle against crime.

Seeing South America . . . XIV

Last week I interrupted the story of my visit to South America to carry an article on the historic interior section of Peru by Miss Ruth Horn, professor of English in the State Technological College of Lubbock, Texas. Miss Horn's second letter, which deals with Bolivia, appears below.

In the next issue of this paper, January 5, I shall resume my narrative. During January I shall be writ-



A native boat on Lake Titicaca, situated on the border between Bolivia and Peru

ing about Argentina. There will follow an article about Uruguay, one on Paraguay, and then four or five on Brazil.—W.E.M.

EVER since I read about Lake Titicaca in my third-grade geography, I had wanted to see it, although I had never really expected to any more than I had expected to see the Cow that Jumped Over the Moon or Alice's Wonderland. When I planned my trip to South America, I took special pains to include the lake.

Lake Titicaca is about the size of Connecticut. It is the highest navigable body of water in the world and the boundary line between Peru and Bolivia runs through it. It is crossed by three passenger steamers. The one I boarded at Puno, Peru, was the *Cuya*, which, according to a plate on the boiler, was built in Dumbarton (Scotland) in 1892. I remembered the story of how these boats were sailed under their own steam to a port on the Pacific, taken apart and shipped by rail up the Andes, and reassembled on the shores of the lake.

The crossing from Puno to Guaqui, Bolivia, requires a night. We went through customs formalities in a shed lighted by lamps. Dinner was served on board with everybody sitting at a big round table. I was the only woman there, and should have felt strange indeed if it had not been for a young North American whom I had met in Cuzco and who happened to be going to La Paz also.

After dinner we went up on deck

and I had my first view of the Southern Cross. There was no moon, but millions of stars were out and seemed so close one could almost reach up and grab them, the atmosphere was so clear. I could not stay long on deck, however, because of the cold. In spite of a wool dress, a sweater, and a fur coat, I almost froze.

Next morning I got up early to see the sunrise on the lake. The light first touched the snow-capped mountains with a faint glow, then burst into a blaze of glory. I am told that 75 miles of snow-capped mountains are in sight from the middle of the lake, some of them rising to 22,000 feet, almost two miles higher than the lake. Everything looks deceptively near in that rarefied air.

Too, fishermen were out in their tiny balsas or small boats made of strips of balsa wood, even to the sails, and bound together with cords of the same wood. I wanted a ride in a balsa, but when I learned that La Paz was several hours by motor from the lake, over roads that nobody could recommend, I contented myself with watching from the *Cuya*.

The distance from Guaqui to La Paz is only 60 miles, but the train takes more than four hours to make it. Many prehistoric structures—walls, monoliths and archways—that are in sight from the railway make one wish he had time to explore.

The first view of La Paz is something to be remembered always. After the train leaves Titicaca, it climbs so gradually that the passenger does not realize he has reached an altitude of 13,300 feet. When the train stops at the small station called El Alto (the High), the traveler sees the city spread out more than a thousand feet below him, and, in the distance, the majestic peaks of three mountains, of which Illimani is the highest and best known. Then, after a change of engines, the train descends to La Paz.

La Paz is called the highest capital in the world, although Sucre is legally the capital of Bolivia. Really, the Supreme Court is at Sucre and the rest of the government at La Paz. Perhaps the Supreme Court and the other agencies get along more peaceably with 318 miles between them.

La Paz has a population of 195,000, with about 3,000 foreign residents, of whom the majority are Germans. There are about 100 British and as many North Americans. The Sucre Palace Hotel, where most foreign transients stay, is owned by Germans, many of whom speak Spanish poorly. In the business district, one hears more German than Spanish. Of

course the great portion of the population is Indian, speaking Indian dialects rather than Spanish.

La Paz seems to have been built on a roller coaster. The streets go up steep grades, and walking on the smooth sidewalks is a real peril.

The location of La Paz is magnificent, but the city itself is interesting and quaint rather than beautiful. Of course, in the wintertime the flowers were not at their best, but the churches, business houses, and homes are not impressive.

The persons who take the traveler on sight-seeing expeditions insist upon showing the two huge stadiums built for athletic contests, and the sanitary markets. The markets are really unique in a country not noted for cleanliness. Each stall is presided over by an Indian who sits in an elevated chair and wears a uniform that must be changed every day. Each stall is equipped with a telephone.

The Indian shops in the business section are colorful and quaint. The wares hang from the ceiling and the customer pokes around until he finds what he wants. The Indians dress in gay and charming costumes.

The weather was cold. I understand that residents meet the situation by piling on layers of underwear, but I was unprepared for that and sat around in my fur coat most of the time. My hotel rooms had two small electric heaters in the walls, but the one in the bathroom did not work at all and I could not feel the one in the bedroom unless I crouched against it. A notice on the wall requested the guest to telephone the office when he wanted water for a bath, because there was a shortage of electricity. Editorials in the papers stressed the duty of each person to conserve electricity, yet shop windows displayed electric heaters and cooking stoves for sale.

A week after I left Bolivia, that country broke off diplomatic relations with Germany. I was not surprised, for the most casual visitor could feel the tension between Bolivians and Germans, and Germans and other foreigners. I could not tell which Germans were Nazi and which were not, but I understand the feeling there was terribly high.

Of course the mining industry in Bolivia makes that country important not only to the United States but to every nation.

I understand that Bolivia, which is the third in size among the countries in South America, has beautiful country within a few hours by motor of the highland. One is amid ice and snow, and then amid orange groves in a short time. Since I had only a few days, however, I found La Paz sufficiently interesting to occupy my time.

I took the Panagra plane back to Arequipa. The airport, the highest commercial airport in the world, is located on the *altiplano* (high plateau) and reached by car over a steep, winding road. I understand that taking off at that altitude is quite difficult. I noticed in the plane that each chair had an oxygen tube beside it, although I did not see anyone who required oxygen that day. It



seemed good to be back in a plane after the long days and nights on trains and boats, and although the flight over the mountains was rough, it took just an hour. Arequipa with its warm sunshine, its flower gardens, its lower altitude, and its serenity seemed like another world—no more interesting, but more peaceful.

♦ SMILES ♦

A young man from an isolated part of the country bought an ice cream cone, walked outside to eat it, then carried the cone carefully back to the soda fountain. Handing it to the clerk, he said: "Much obliged for the use of the vase." —WALL STREET JOURNAL



"Oh, no, dear! This isn't the man I called 'Old Eaglebeak'; this is Mr. Brown, my boss!" —MONROE IN COLLIER'S

"Yep, I had a beard like yours once, but when I realized how it made me look I cut it off."

"Well, I had a face like yours once, and when I realized how I looked I grew a beard." —CAPPER'S WEEKLY

"Did you ever hear of the money you lent your neighbor?"

"Rather. He bought a phonograph with it." —LABOR

"Remember," wrote the instructor of the correspondence school of journalism, "to write on only one side of the paper."

And by return mail came the following inquiry from the new pupil: "Which side shall I write on?" —GRIT

Mountain Guide: "Be careful not to fall here, it's dangerous. But if you do fall remember to look to the left; you get a wonderful view." —TRADE WINDS

The woman driver posed for a snapshot in front of the fallen pillars of an ancient temple in Greece.

"Don't get the car in the picture," she said, "or my husband will think I ran into the place." —SELECTED

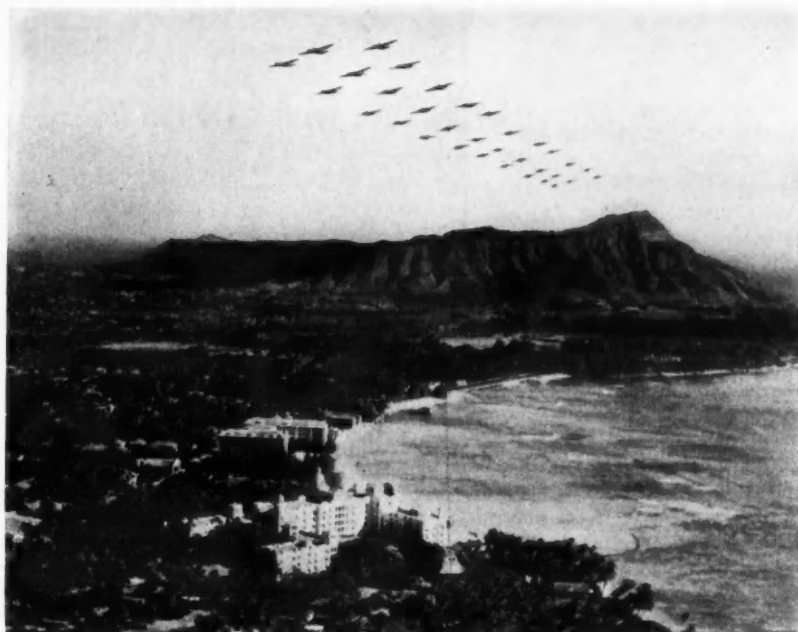
Shipwrecked Wife: "Look, Jack, quick, a sail, a sail!"

Shipwrecked Husband (dozing): "It's no use, my dear, it doesn't matter what they're offering—I don't have a dime." —MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL



A scene on one of the queer winding streets of La Paz, Bolivia.

The Week at Home



THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, principal American fortress in the Pacific, suffered damaging attacks from Japanese forces in the early stage of the war.

Labor Bill Passes House

An unexpected turn was taken in the course of antistrike legislation when the House of Representatives, after less than three days of debate, passed and sent to the Senate the drastic Smith bill. A half dozen labor bills were on the docket, but since the Smith measure was the first to be considered, none of the others, including the Ramspeck and Vinson bills, received a hearing.

Although the Senate is expected to revise the measure considerably, it is of interest to note the broad controls which the House approved by a vote of almost two to one. The Smith bill provides that no strike or lockout may be called without an announcement, followed by a 30-day cooling-off period, and it outlaws violent picketing, boycotts, and jurisdictional strikes. It further forbids the calling of a strike in any defense industry without approval by a majority of the workers affected, in a secret ballot taken under government supervision.

The closed-shop controversy would be solved by freezing the arrangements which now exist. The bill requires labor unions to submit detailed information about their financial matters, membership, and other items of public interest, and any union which permits Communists, Nazis, or persons convicted of certain kinds of felonies to hold office would be denied the privileges of the Wagner Act.

Union Shop Victory

By a vote of two to one, the arbitration board appointed by President Roosevelt to settle the captive mine dispute has reversed the decision of the National Defense Mediation Board and has granted the union shop. This means that the five per cent of the captive miners who are not now members will be required to join the United Mine Workers in order to hold their jobs. Only one half of one per cent of the total number of coal miners in the United States will be directly affected.

John L. Lewis, president of the mine union, and John R. Steelman,

chairman of the board (see last week's issue of THE AMERICAN OBSERVER), voted in favor of the union shop, with Benjamin Fairless, president of the United States Steel Corporation, opposing.

Steelman asserted that since the arbitration board, unlike the NDMB, was not a government agency, its decision could not be interpreted as an act of the government compelling nonunion members to join the union.

The Chicago Sun Appears

A new morning newspaper, the *Sun*, has appeared on Chicago's journalistic horizon. It is published by Marshall Field III, wealthy financier, philanthropist, and sportsman, who also publishes the unique New York daily *PM*.

For a long time Chicago has had only one regular morning newspaper, the *Tribune*. Published by arch-isolationist Colonel Robert R. McCormick, it has aroused considerable opposition because it is such a bitter foe of the Roosevelt administration. Many people have felt that there should be another morning paper to represent the opposing viewpoint, and the *Sun* came into being to meet that need.

The *Sun* carries the slogan "An Honest Newspaper," and has an-

nounced itself as a supporter of the President's foreign policy. It has assembled an unusually capable staff, drawing outstanding journalists away from many other prominent newspapers, including the New York *Times*. During the months of planning which preceded its first issue, it attracted an unusual amount of public interest.

Army's Condition

Last week, while the results of the Carolina war games were being studied, Lieutenant General Lesley McNair voiced the opinion that American soldiers who took part in this fall's field maneuvers could go to war immediately and fight effectively. The general added, however, that "losses would be unduly heavy." Further training with complete equipment is necessary before the troops will be fully ready to go into action. Although the process of physical hardening can be completed quickly, it takes a good while for the men to master their assignments on the mechanical equipment of a modern army.

The next large-scale maneuvers will be held next summer. General McNair revealed, however, that the soldiers will begin a new type of training in January. It will call for live ammunition to burst over the men's heads, giving them a more realistic taste of actual warfare.

Book Campaign

A nation-wide collection of books for men in the armed forces is soon to be launched. Everyone will be asked to contribute any books which he can easily do without. In most communities, the books will be turned in to the public library or to designated schools. Then the machinery of classifying and distributing them to Army and Navy centers will go into action.

Plans for the National Defense Book Campaign are in the hands of the American Library Association, the American Red Cross, and the United Service Organizations. They will also have the assistance of the Boy Scouts and the Girl Scouts of America.

The lending system which will be established will make it possible for service men to borrow books at one

camp or base, take them on a trip, and return them to any other base at their convenience.

Population Up

Improved economic conditions in the United States are given credit for bringing about the greatest population increase which the nation has witnessed in recent years. The Census Bureau reported last week that the estimated population on April 1 this year was 132,818,000—an increase of 1,148,000 over the figures obtained in the 1940 census.

By comparison, the average annual increase in the population between the 1930 and 1940 censuses was about 889,000. The recent upsurge, of course, is due in part to greater immigration from abroad, but by far the largest number has come from the greater excess of births over deaths.

The rise in the birth rate has been brought about by improved business conditions, which have resulted in increased employment. Consequently, more people have become financially able to marry and to rear families.

Far East Commander

Now that war has struck in the Pacific the American public will soon hear a great deal about Lieutenant General Douglas MacArthur, commander of the United States Army in the Far East. Less than 62 years old, this man has as enviable a record as any military man in this country, a record sprinkled thick with "firsts" and superlatives.



General MacArthur

When MacArthur was graduated from West Point in 1903, he had broken a 25-year record for scholarship. During the World War his bravery and leadership caused the secretary of war to call him the greatest fighting front-line general of the war. Back from the war he became superintendent of West Point, youngest ever to hold the job, and in 1930 he became the youngest chief of staff on record.

This is not MacArthur's first experience in the Philippines. After he was graduated from West Point he was sent to the islands to help suppress the insurrectionists. From 1922 to 1925 he commanded the post of Manila, and in 1928 he was made commanding general of the Philippine Department of the U. S. Army.



U. S. ARMY SIGNAL CORPS

THE GENERAL STAFF of the United States Army, photographed a few days before the outbreak of war between the United States and Japan.

The American Observer

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The Week Abroad

Three More Foes

The week end that made Great Britain an ally of the United States in the war against Japan also saw three other nations formally added to the roster of England's enemies. The three are Finland, Hungary, and Rumania, all of whom have been associated with Hitler in the attack upon the Soviet Union.

Moscow had been urging such a move upon London for months. But the British were particularly reluctant to declare war on the Finns, because of their contention that they were fighting the Soviet only to regain territory seized from them in the Russo-Finnish war of 1939-40. London also feared the possibly adverse reaction in the United States, where public opinion has long been sympathetic with Finland.

That fear no longer bothers the British. With the United States now

base, which will include vast repair shops and dry-docks for the heaviest vessels, is being built there. Pan American Airways is pushing to completion a Belem airplane and seaplane base, which may be converted immediately to military uses. Motorized artillery and infantry units quartered at the city have been increased in size, while above and below the city river forts are being strengthened.

India, Defense Outpost

To ensure a successful conclusion to the war, the democracies are moving to strengthen every outpost of defense across the world. None of these defenses occupies a more strategic position than India, lying midway between the European and Pacific theaters of conflict. At this hour a failure of the Indian people might throw the balances of war, for a time at least, to the totalitarian side.



JAPANESE AIRCRAFT CARRIER. The Japanese were believed to possess nine of these carriers at the beginning of hostilities. The U. S. Navy set out immediately to destroy those which had ventured out into the Pacific.

actively engaged in war against Japan, every action that strikes at the Axis is sure to have the overwhelming approval of the American public. Our government, in fact, has already ordered the seizure of Finnish vessels in American harbors.

There is nothing in the way of immediate military action that Britain can take against Hungary and Rumania. In the case of Finland, however, the British have now drawn a tight blockade around its coasts and they have seized all Finnish nationals on British soil.

Belem

As World War II comes to America, our Latin American neighbors one by one are joining in the common cause against totalitarian aggression and are moving to strengthen their military bases. Last week Brazil—long our "Good Neighbor"—speeded up the defenses at Belem, the main trade center for the lower Amazon valley and the key to the world's greatest watershed.

From the mouth of the Amazon a short distance below the city, the huge river and its tributaries are navigable for more than 2,000 miles westward to the Andean wall in Peru. The river is the only means of access to the incalculable wealth lying deep in the jungles of Brazil. Much of the rubber, hardwoods, and other tropical products find their way to the outer world by way of Belem's port facilities. To protect these and the rich hinterland, Belem has been turned into a fortress.

The Brazilian navy has used Belem's deep harbor for many years. Under new defense plans an enlarged

To strengthen India's ties with the forces combating totalitarianism, the government of India recently released from prison several hundred civil-disobedience prisoners.

Many of the released prisoners are influential members of the Indian National Congress movement. They have been serving various terms of imprisonment for acts of civil disobedience carried out as a part of the Gandhi policy of protest, which is designed to exact political concessions from the British. While these leaders have not changed their position, other influential Indians have concluded that India's best chance for ultimate independence lies in a British victory. For that reason they advocate increased cooperation with

Britain, an objective which the release of political prisoners is designed to further.

India's war aid to Britain has already been considerable. Armaments, supplies, and men have gone to the Empire forces in impressive quantities. Under present plans India's army will be increased far beyond the million men now under arms, and the production of war materials will be stepped up tremendously.

The Other Battle Fronts

Three weeks of fierce desert warfare have failed to bring about any decisive results in the battle for North Africa. When the British launched their offensive across the Libyan frontier on November 23, they had high hopes of a lightning victory over the German and Italian forces. But it was evident last week that London's first optimism was unjustified. The Axis forces proved unexpectedly strong and launched counter-offensives that resulted in the recapture of several desert strongholds.

The British are still confident that they will win the North African campaign. They point out that two-fifths of all Axis vessels attempting to cross the Mediterranean are being destroyed or severely damaged. The enemy, they assert, will eventually run short of supplies and reinforcements. In the meantime, however, the realization is growing in Britain that the Mediterranean struggle may be prolonged for months to come.

On the Soviet front, the Russians last week continued their offensive against the German forces that had been ousted from the city of Rostov. As the Soviet counteroffensive developed, it appeared likely that some German divisions might be trapped in their retreat and suffer the worst defeat that Hitler has yet met on land.

World Timetable

When it is 12 o'clock noon on Sunday in Washington, D. C., it is:

7 p.m. Sunday in Alexandria

6 p.m. Sunday in Berlin

5 p.m. Sunday in London

8 p.m. Sunday in Moscow

5 p.m. Sunday in Paris

6 p.m. Sunday in Rome

Moving westward from the nation's capital, it is:

9 a.m. Sunday in San Francisco



WOMEN AS WELL AS MEN are to be subject to conscription for war duty in Britain. The women of Britain are already mobilized for service on the home front, fighting fires, operating ambulances, and giving aid wherever it is needed.



Otto Abetz

6:30 a.m. Sunday in Honolulu
12 midnight Sunday in Singapore
1 a.m. Monday in Manila
1 a.m. Monday in Hongkong
1 a.m. Monday in Shanghai
2 a.m. Monday in Tokyo
3 a.m. Monday in Sydney, Australia

Otto Abetz

Recently, while the aged Marshal Pétain and the resplendent Marshal Goering discussed collaboration "in an atmosphere of cordial courtesy" in Goering's railway carriage at Saint-Florentin just outside of Paris, German Ambassador Otto Abetz warned the French that their country was "running a grave risk of losing the peace" by continued acts of rebellion. To Abetz, perhaps more than to any other German, goes the credit for making France the pliable and helpless tool of a foreign power.

When von Ribbentrop picked him up in 1932, Otto Abetz knew France and the French as few Germans did. A product of the German Youth Movement, for many years Abetz had worked with other young liberals in promoting Franco-German solidarity through international literary conventions and other cultural enterprises.

After meeting von Ribbentrop, Abetz' financial problems vanished. He moved from a shabby apartment in Germany to a de luxe Parisian hotel, when he engaged in Fifth Column activities. Not until the summer of 1939 was Abetz exposed in his true colors and expelled from France.

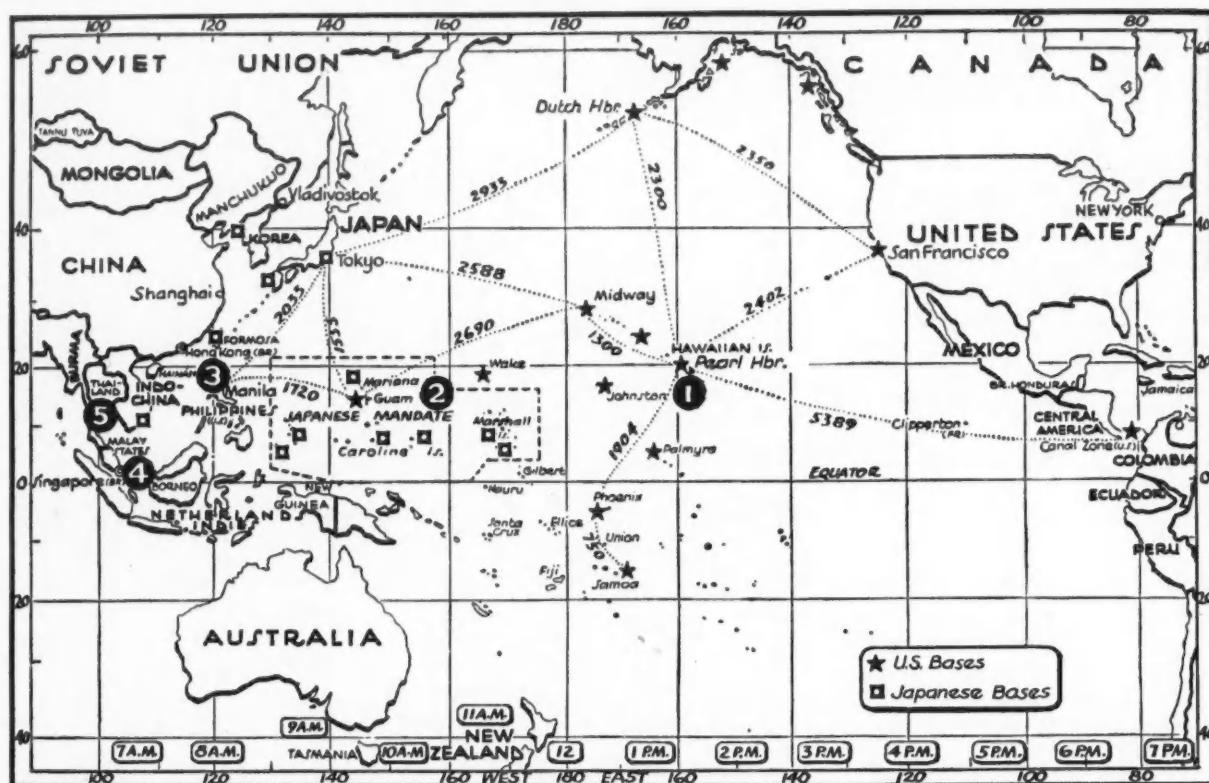
Last year—this time without camouflage—Abetz returned to Paris as Nazi ambassador to the Vichy government and high commissioner of Occupied France.

Pronunciations

Abetz—ah'bets
Arequipa—ah-reh-kee'pah
Belem—bay-len'
Cuya—koo'yah
Cuzco—koos'koe
Gwaqui—gwah'kee
Ilimani—ee-lee-mah'nee
La Paz—lah'pahs'
Puno—poo'noe
Sucre—soo'kreh
Titicaca—tee-tee-kah'kah

NOTICE

This will be the last issue of The American Observer to appear before the Christmas holidays. Our next date of issue will be January 5. We hope that each of our readers will have a pleasant vacation period, and we extend our best wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.



THE VAST PACIFIC WAR FRONT. The map shows the principal points under attack upon the outbreak of war. Hawaii (1), Guam (2), and the Philippines (3), which felt heavy initial blows. The British base at Singapore (4) was attacked, and Thailand (5) was invaded.

The Japanese-American War Begins

(Concluded from page 1)

pected to compose their quarrels. These and many other sacrifices and compromises must come.

Decisions of tremendous importance must shortly be made by the American people. What will be the relation of this country to Germany? There is no question whatever that Germany has participated in Japan's attack upon our country. The plans were carefully worked out by the Axis powers. The Germans wanted to keep our Navy busy in the Pacific, so it could not help England much in the Atlantic.

Aid from Other Nations

The United States is now fighting side by side with England, whose possessions in the Far East have also been attacked by Japan. The United States, as well as England, is fighting one of the Axis powers. We were already on the verge of war with Germany. Will this put us over the line?

In the war which Japan has forced upon us we need vitally the assistance of Russia. That country has a fleet of airplanes in Siberia within striking distance of Japan and it also has many troops in that area. Will these Russian forces now attack Japan? If so, what will they expect the United States to do for them in return for this assistance? Will they expect us to go even further than we have gone in helping them in their desperate struggle with Germany? These are very important decisions which must be made immediately.

It is important that we keep before our minds the necessity of making every sacrifice needed for victory. It is equally important that we keep in mind the objectives for which we fight; that we keep before us the ideals of justice and humanity for which we have worked so long and so patiently.

THE AMERICAN OBSERVER will, as the war proceeds, analyze the events and movements of the great conflict. It will also keep before its readers the American objectives. It will analyze the problems which must be solved if peace, when it comes, is to

be permanent; if we are to enjoy to the full the fruits of victory.

In order to get a fair idea of the objectives for which America stands in this crisis, and in order to pass a fair judgment on the course our country has pursued during the period when the crisis was brewing, we must go back a number of years. We must go back to 1931, when the Japanese began their program of aggression.

That year did not, in fact, mark the beginning of Japanese aggression. During the years when we were involved in the first World War, Japan had tried to obtain a part of China. She was prevented from doing this, however, largely because of the influence of the United States, and was relatively quiet for a while. The present movement began in 1931 with the Japanese attack upon Manchuria.

It was clear from the start that the Japanese policy, if successful, would have two results: first, China would be dismembered. Japan was waging a war of wanton aggression against the great Chinese people, a people not only great, but among the most peace-loving and inoffensive people in the world. It is to the credit of Americans that, almost to a man, they deeply resented this attack upon the Chinese.

U. S. Interests Threatened

Second, Japan was threatening not only China, but the vital interests of the United States. There has been no question at any time during the last decade that the Japanese were planning not only to seize China, but to gain control of all of southeastern Asia. It was known to be their purpose to get control of certain raw materials, such as rubber, which are necessary to American security. They were also definitely threatening our Philippine Islands.

In the face of a challenge such as this, a belligerent nation would have attacked the aggressor at once. If the United States had been warlike, this country would forcibly have put a stop to Japanese aggression in 1931.

At that time, Japan had no allies, and was dependent on the United States for most of her industrial and war materials.

But the United States was not warlike; our people and our government wanted peace. So we began one of the most patient, tolerant, forbearing courses ever followed consistently by a powerful nation.

America did not forget the Chinese, nor did it forget the interests of our own nation. Our government exerted influence to check the Japanese, but did it in a peaceful, persuasive way.

Our government went to unheard-of lengths not to offend the Japanese. Our effort was not to bully, or crush, or humiliate them, but to work out a compromise by which they, as well as ourselves and the Chinese, might have security and might hopefully seek prosperity. Our government worked for some kind of agreeable compromise. It even permitted the shipment of war supplies from the United States to Japan in order not to give offense.

The Japanese interpreted every act of patience as an act of weakness and met our entreaties with insolence and with continued conquest and aggression.

The Japanese invaded Indo-China. It was known to a certainty that this was a step toward Singapore; toward the rich Dutch East Indies; toward the Philippines. Still the American government maintained a persuasive, rather than a belligerent, attitude. When the Japanese suggested sending a special envoy to try to iron out the differences between the two nations, our government gladly welcomed him. We now know that at the very moment he was sailing from Japan, the Japanese government was sending submarines and bombers to make sudden war upon us.

Finally, the President of the United States sent an appeal to the Emperor of Japan, asking that, in the interests of humanity, a special effort should be made to arrive at a peaceful solution of the difficulties. His good faith

in asking for a just settlement is proved by the nature of the note which had been dispatched to the Japanese government by Secretary of State Hull.

Briefly, the American proposals provided that the Japanese should withdraw from China and French Indo-China, and that, in return, the United States should permit the shipment to Japan of the things the Japanese most need, and that we enter with the Japanese into a commercial treaty which would insure needed materials for both countries.

This was a program which would have meant peace, honor, and security for all. The Japanese refused it. But that is not the worst. At the very time their envoys were entering the State Department with their reply, Japanese bombers were over Hawaii, striking suddenly and without warning, spreading death and destruction not only upon our military forces, but upon helpless men, women, and children of the islands.

A Clear Conscience

There is no question, therefore, that the people of the United States can enter this war with a clear conscience. The decision that there should be war is not ours; it was made by Japan. But it is heartening to know that no people have ever fought a more justified war than the one which has been forced upon this country.

This ruthless assault gained the Japanese an important initial advantage in the military operations. But it had one effect of great value to this country; it united the American people in their determination to fight the war to a victorious conclusion.

This is indeed a solemn hour. But it is not and should not be a time for discouragement. There is every reason to believe that the war will be brought to a victorious conclusion. It is agreed by all experts that our Navy is vastly superior to that of the Japanese. The ships, though some of them are not so fast as the best of the Japanese vessels, are far more heavily armored. They are better manned.

In addition, we have vast resources upon which we have only begun to draw, while the Japanese, poor in resources, and already weakened by years of war, cannot engage in a long conflict with us. Eventually, the Japanese can be strangled by an American-British blockade. They may win initial victories, but their long-range prospects are poor indeed.

We cannot afford to be smug or overoptimistic, however, for we may soon be called upon to fight more than Japan alone. We must be prepared to put our utmost effort into the war and to sacrifice untiringly for our country. But despite the present tragic events, we may still look to the future with confidence.

REFERENCES:

"An Offensive Against Japan," by Alexander Kiralfy. *Asia*, November 1941, pp. 639-642. Discusses Japan's vulnerability to attack.

"U. S. Set for Pacific Showdown," *Business Week*, November 15, 1941, p. 81. Nippon's economic plight grows more acute.

"Japan Risks Destruction," by James R. Young. *Reader's Digest*, November 1941, pp. 29-33. The average Japanese doesn't want to fight us—but his war lords keep pushing on.

"Omens in the Far East," by Nathaniel Pfeffer, and "Let Japan Choose," by Eugene Staley. *Foreign Affairs*, October 1941, pp. 49-72. Two scholarly studies of the background of the Japanese situation.

Farmers Told of War Role

(Concluded from page 1)

sufficient milk, eggs, and other dairy products. They need greater quantities of green vegetables, of citrus fruits, and of certain types of meats. One of the first objectives of the farm program is to increase the production of these foodstuffs.

Secondly, the American farm program is designed to meet the needs of Britain and other nations which are fighting the Axis. At the present time, the government is purchasing farm products at the rate of \$5,000,000 a day for shipment to England and her allies.

The third aim of the American agricultural program is to store up large supplies of foodstuffs to feed Europe when the war is over. It is recognized everywhere that one of the most immediate problems of the postwar era will be to feed the starving populations and that the United States will be in a better position than any other nation to meet the need. Thus reserves of all types of foods are being bought and stored for this purpose.

Many Changes to Come

In shaping its farm program, the Department of Agriculture has borne all these conditions and needs in mind. Officials of the Department have taken into account the probable needs of the United States, as well as those of Britain and other anti-Axis nations, for each of the farm products. Then, they have shaped their program in such a way as best to meet these needs. Here are some of the major changes in production that are to be carried out during the coming year:

The farmers of the United States have been raising too much wheat. There is a large surplus in this country and also in Canada, Argentina, and Australia. The Western Hemisphere and Australia have on hand, or are producing, more than enough to supply their own needs and also all that is required by Great Britain

tion, the American people require larger quantities of certain types of meat to maintain health standards. Thus, the 1942 farm program calls for increases in the production of most types of meat.

Oils and fats constitute an important part of diet, and great emphasis is being placed upon increases in such products as peanuts and soybeans. The 1942 program calls for a 77 per cent increase in the production of peanuts and 16 per cent in soybeans. Great Britain is in need of all these products she can obtain.

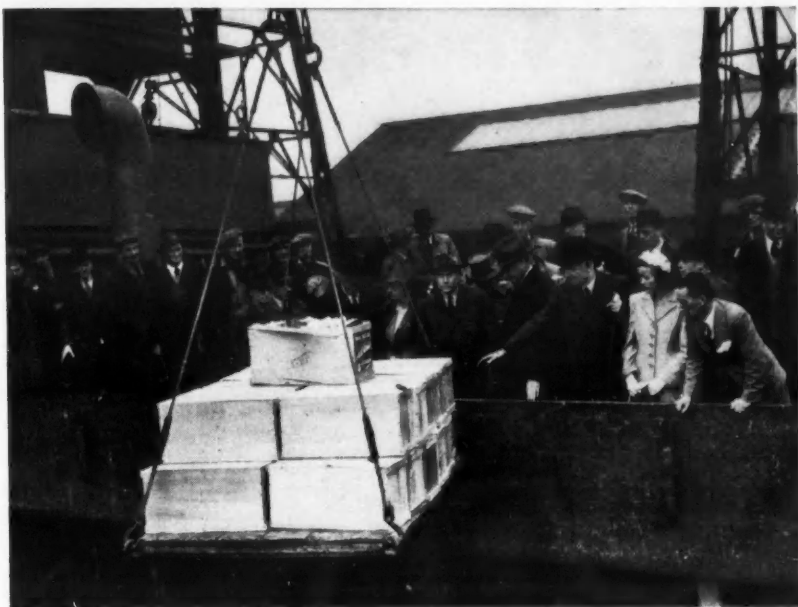
The reason for the increase in production of dairy products is apparent. The American people do not drink enough milk, nor do they eat enough of such products as butter and cheese. Moreover, large quantities of evaporated and dried milk and dried eggs must be sent to the British. All this places a strain upon the dairy industry of the United States.

The production goals for other agricultural items will remain the same next year as this. It is estimated that the 1942 yield of corn, cotton, tobacco, and rice will remain the same as the 1941 production. In certain cases, adequate surpluses have been built up so as to make increased production unnecessary.

The general purposes of the 1942 program have been summed up by J. B. Hutson, president of the Commodity Credit Corporation, which is a part of the United States Department of Agriculture, in a recent address:

Shift of Production

It appears that the shift of production from the commodities of which there is a surplus, such as cotton and wheat, to the commodities for which there is an increased need, such as meat, fats and oils, dairy and poultry products, will be worth all its costs. Our own people want more of certain kinds of food when they are at work and able to buy more. Over and above this, the right kinds of food must be



AMERICAN FOOD arrives in Britain to help sustain that nation in her battle with Nazi Germany. American food will be an important factor in winning the war, as it was in the last conflict.

crease their production of other commodities? This is the part of the program upon which the Department of Agriculture hopes to put the finishing touches by the end of this month.

Since the middle of September, steps have been taken for putting the farm program into effect next year. In different places throughout the nation, regional meetings have been called, attended by Department of Agriculture officials, farm leaders, members of state defense boards, and state planning boards.

Steps Taken

At these regional meetings, a goal was set for each state. For example, it was decided exactly how many hogs, how much beef, how many chickens, and how much wheat should be produced in the state of Illinois. The state was given its quota for 1942.

After these preliminary steps were taken, representatives of the Department of Agriculture met with local farm leaders in Illinois and decided how much of the various kinds of food should be produced in each county and on each farm. The same thing was done, of course, in all the other states.

The work up to this point has now been done, and during December the next step is being taken. Committees representing the Department of Agriculture are going out in each county of the nation to visit all the farmers and to advise them about what they should raise and how they should do it. Secretary Wickard explains how this part of the program is being carried out:

Committeemen will visit every farm and work out a complete farm plan with the operator. Can you keep more chickens? Can you market more of your beef cattle during 1942? That's the sort of questions the farmers and the committeemen will answer together during this Food for Freedom mobilization, and when the first big push is over, the results will be assembled. Then we will know where we stand. Before 1941 ends, we will have a pretty good idea of how much we are likely to produce in 1942.

One other big problem remains. How can the Department of Agriculture induce each farmer to raise the required amounts of the different products? Of course, no plan will work to perfection, but certain inducements will probably be fairly effective.

Let us consider first the articles of food, such as milk and eggs, which are scarce. Because there is a great demand for them, prices are going

up. Farmers will be willing to increase their production because, with rising prices, they can make profits.

But the government gives them an added motive. It tells them that if the prices of these things should later go down, the government will help out. It will lend the farmer money on the special products. If the price remains low, he does not need to pay back this loan. The government may lose money on the deal, but the farmer will not.

But what if a farmer insists upon raising more than his quota of a certain product—more than the government has recommended that he raise? We see how this works in the case of wheat. The government, acting through the Department of Agriculture, gives each farmer a quota. If he produces more than his quota, he is not allowed to sell the additional bushels. If he does sell them, he must pay a fine of 49 cents a bushel on all he has raised in excess of his quota.

Whether this program is a wise one is a disputed question. Many argue that it is an undesirable form of governmental control, socialistic in nature, and that it deprives farmers of their freedom of action. Others defend it as necessary to the welfare of the farmers and the nation. We shall consider the merits of the arguments later. We have undertaken this week merely to explain the nature and the objectives of the program, and to outline the steps which have been and will be taken to put it into effect.

REFERENCES:

"Planning for Plenty," pp. 60-65; "Mr. Perkins Goes to Washington," pp. 66-67; "Research Means Production," pp. 68-71; also see pp. 72 and 130. *Fortune*, October, 1941. A series of articles on the United States farmer and his government.

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"Agricultural Production Goals for 1942," by Claude R. Wickard. *Vital Speeches*, October 1, 1941, pp. 764-766. Food will win the war and write the peace.

"Agricultural Surpluses in the Postwar World," by Leslie A. Wheeler. *Foreign Affairs*, October, 1941, pp. 87-101. A good, solid consideration of the world's chief agricultural products and plans for a world-wide "ever-normal granary."

"Green Grocer to the World." *Reader's Digest*, November, 1941, pp. 69-71. American plans to feed Britain and later the world.



BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

FOODS OF HIGH NUTRITION VALUE are being emphasized in the government's program of increased production. Milk, fruits, and vegetables are high on the list of food products being expanded.

and her allies. It is recommended, therefore, that the farmers of this country raise 15 per cent less wheat next year than they are producing this year.

There is a shortage of meat in Great Britain. It is not very serious, but the British need more meat than we have been sending them. In addition,

available for those who are holding the lines.

It is one thing to determine how much of each farm commodity should be produced and quite another to put the program into effect. How are the American farmers to be persuaded to increase their output of certain farm products and to de-

The American Case Against Japan

On this page we are reproducing two of the important American documents connected with the war. Directly below is the President's personal message to Emperor Hirohito, dispatched on the day preceding the Japanese attack. It clearly brings out the sincere effort made by the United States to preserve peace in the Pacific—an effort which was in progress while the Japanese were preparing their attack. The second document is the President's historic message to Congress revealing the extent of Japanese treachery, and asking for a declaration of war against Japan.

ALMOST a century ago the President of the United States addressed to the Emperor of Japan a message extending an offer of friendship of the people of the United States to the people of Japan. That offer was accepted, and in the long period of unbroken peace and friendship which has followed, our respective nations, through the virtues of their peoples and wisdom of their rulers have prospered and have substantially helped humanity.

Only in situations of extraordinary importance to our two countries need I address to Your Majesty messages on matters of state. I feel I should now so address you because of the deep and far-reaching emergency which appears to be in formation.

Developments are occurring in the Pacific area which threaten to deprive each of our nations and all humanity of the beneficial influence of the long peace between our two countries. Those developments contain tragic possibilities.

The people of the United States, believing in peace and in the right of nations to live and let live, have eagerly watched the conversations between our two governments during these past months. We have hoped for a termination of the present conflict between Japan and China. We have hoped that a peace of the Pacific

could be consummated in such a way that nationalities of many diverse peoples could exist side by side without fear of invasion, that unbearable burdens of armaments could be lifted for them all, and that all peoples would resume commerce without discrimination against or in favor of any nation.

I am certain that it will be clear to Your Majesty, as it is to me, that in seeking these great objectives both Japan and the United States should agree to eliminate any form of military threat. This seemed essential to the attainment of the high objectives.

More than a year ago Your Majesty's government concluded an agreement with the Vichy government by which five or six thousand Japanese troops were permitted to enter into Northern French Indo-China for the protection of Japanese troops which were operating against China farther north. And this spring and summer

the Vichy government permitted further Japanese military forces to enter into Southern French Indo-China for the common defense of French Indo-China. I think I am correct in saying that no attack has been made upon Indo-China, nor that any has been contemplated.

During the past few weeks it has become clear to the world that Japanese military, naval, and air forces have been sent to Southern Indo-China in such large numbers as to create a reasonable doubt on the part of other nations that this continuing concentration in Indo-China is not defensive in its character.

Because these continuing concentrations in Indo-China have reached such large proportions and because they extend now to the southeast and the southwest corners of that peninsula, it is only reasonable that the people of the Philippines, of the hundreds of islands of the East Indies,

of Malaya and of Thailand itself are asking themselves whether these forces of Japan are preparing or intending to make attack in one or more of these many directions.

I am sure that Your Majesty will understand that the fear of all these peoples is a legitimate fear, inasmuch as it involves their peace and their national existence. I am sure that Your Majesty will understand why the people of the United States in such large numbers look askance at the establishment of military, naval, and air bases manned and equipped so greatly as to constitute armed forces capable of measures of offense.

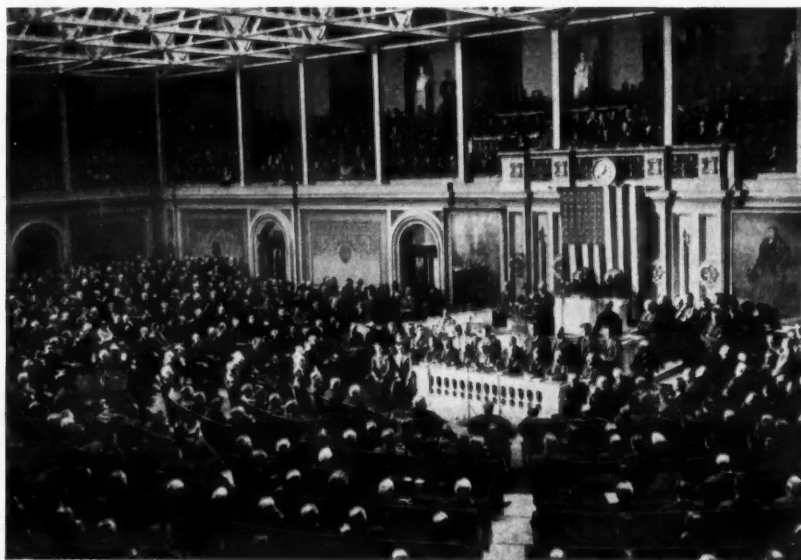
It is clear that a continuance of such a situation is unthinkable.

None of the peoples whom I have spoken of above can sit either indefinitely or permanently on a keg of dynamite.

There is absolutely no thought on the part of the United States of invading Indo-China if every Japanese soldier or sailor were to be withdrawn therefrom.

I think we can obtain the same assurance from the governments of the East Indies, the governments of Malaya, and the government of Thailand. I would even undertake to ask for the same assurance on the part of the government of China. Thus a withdrawal of the Japanese forces from Indo-China would result in the assurance of peace throughout the whole of the South Pacific area.

I address myself to Your Majesty at this moment in the fervent hope that Your Majesty may, as I am doing, give thought in this definite emergency to ways of dispelling the dark clouds. I am confident that both of us, for the sake of the peoples not only of our own great countries, but for the sake of humanity in neighboring territories, have a sacred duty to restore traditional amity and prevent further death and destruction in the world.



As President Roosevelt addressed Congress calling for a declaration of war against Japan

President Roosevelt's War Message to Congress

YESTERDAY, December 7, 1941—a date which will live in infamy—the United States of America was suddenly and deliberately attacked by naval and air forces of the Empire of Japan.

The United States was at peace with that nation and, at the solicitation of Japan, was still in conversation with its government and its Emperor looking toward the maintenance of peace in the Pacific. Indeed, one hour after Japanese air squadrons had commenced bombing in Oahu, the Japanese ambassador to the United States and his colleague delivered to the secretary of state a formal reply to a recent American message. While this reply stated that it seemed useless to continue the existing diplomatic negotiations, it contained no threat or hint of war or armed attack.

It will be recorded that the distance of Hawaii from Japan makes it obvious that the attack was deliberately planned many days or even weeks ago. During the intervening time the Japanese government has deliberately sought to deceive the United States by false statements and expressions of hope for continued peace.

The attack yesterday on the Hawaiian Islands has caused severe damage to American naval and military forces. Very many American lives have been lost. In addition, American ships have been reported torpedoed on the high seas between San Francisco and Honolulu.

Yesterday the Japanese government also launched an attack against Malaya.

Last night Japanese forces attacked Hong Kong.

Last night Japanese forces attacked Guam.

Last night Japanese forces attacked the Philippine Islands.

Last night the Japanese attacked Wake Island.

This morning the Japanese attacked Midway Island.

Japan has, therefore, undertaken a surprise offensive extending throughout the Pacific area. The facts of yesterday speak for themselves. The people of the United States have already formed their opinions and well understand the implications to the very life and safety of our nation.

As commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy, I have directed that all measures be taken for our defense.

Always will we remember the character of the onslaught against us.

No matter how long it may take us to overcome this premeditated invasion, the American people will in their righteous might win through to absolute victory.

I believe I interpret the will of the Congress and of the people when I assert that we will not only defend ourselves to the uttermost but will make very certain that this form of treachery shall never endanger us again.

Hostilities exist. There is no blinking at the fact that our people, our territory, and our interests are in grave danger.

With confidence in our armed forces—with the unbounding determination of our people—we will gain the inevitable triumph—so help us God.

I ask that the Congress declare that since the unprovoked and dastardly attack by Japan on Sunday, December seventh, a state of war has existed between the United States and the Japanese Empire.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE,
December 8, 1941.

News Quiz of the Week

War with Japan

1. What evidence is there that Japan's attack upon the United States had been carefully planned days, perhaps weeks, before the onslaught was made?
2. What were the principal demands of Secretary of State Hull upon the Japanese government?
3. Name some of the principal changes which are likely to come to this nation as a result of involvement in war.
4. How will American involvement in war in the Pacific affect the other theaters of war in Africa and Europe?

1942 Farm Program

1. What are the principal shifts in production that the American farmer is being asked to make as a result of the war?
2. True or False: The Department of Agriculture is asking the American farmer to increase his production of all commodities next year.
3. What inducements are offered to insure the success of the 1942 program?
4. What are some of the important products needed by Great Britain?

Miscellaneous

1. Where is Lake Titicaca and what is its outstanding characteristic?
2. What are the main provisions of the Smith antistrike bill passed by the House of Representatives?
3. How will the activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation be affected by the outbreak of war?
4. True or False: Since the first of December, Great Britain has declared war on four additional nations.